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ANNUAL STATISTICAL REVIEW

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FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS

FY - 1972

PRELIMINARY REPORT

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FNS-102

[1973]

PREFACE

This report presents, at a glance, the highlights of progress in Food and Nutrition Programs during Fiscal Year 1972. The Programs have been divided into two areas: Family Food Assistance Programs (Food Stamp and Food Distribution); and Child Nutrition Programs (National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Milk, Special Food Service and Nonfood Assistance).

Preparation of the report was under the general direction of Anneva C. Hackley and Vernice C. Mitchell.

Special acknowledgment is extended to the Program Divisions (Child Nutrition, Food Distribution, and Food Stamp) for their narrative contributions.

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FNS/Program Reporting Staff
August 1973

FOREWORD

Federal food assistance reached a record number of low-income families and school children in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972—the third year of operation of the Food and Nutrition Service.

Program improvements include “payment for performance” funding for Child Nutrition Programs and implementation of 1971 food stamp legislation. Implementing this legislation insured uniform eligibility standards and benefits as well as provided recipients with an overall increase in benefits. These actions improved the agency’s effectiveness in combating poverty-induced hunger and malnutrition.

The Food and Nutrition Service came into being in August 1969, shortly after President Nixon’s commitment of May 6, 1969, to end hunger in America. The new agency was exclusively concerned with administration of the Federal food programs. Progress over the past three years has been significant:

More than twice as many needy people—15.5 million—were getting food stamps or USDA donated foods during peak months of fiscal year 1972 than three years earlier.

The peak of 8.2 million children reached with free or reduced price school lunches in 1972 compares with 3.9 million in the same period of 1969.

Federal expenditures for all food assistance went from \$1.1 billion in fiscal year 1969 to \$3.4 billion in 1972.

Only a handful of rural counties today have no family food assistance for their needy residents, whereas three years ago there were over 400 such counties and independent cities.

These achievements represent the hard work of many people at Federal, State and local levels, and the cooperation of the private sector and individual citizens, too.

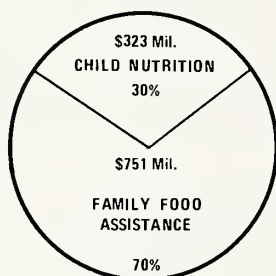
Edward J. Hekman, Administrator,
Food and Nutrition Service

PROGRESS IN THE "WAR ON HUNGER" 1972 vs. 1969

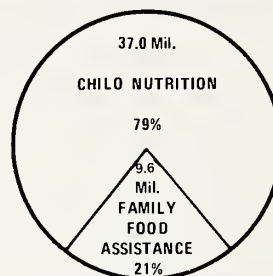
The Food and Nutrition Service was established in order to administer the Federal food programs and permit greater specialization and concentration on the effective administration of these programs.

The charts below provide a graphic presentation of the progress made in the "War on Hunger" since the creation of the Food and Nutrition Service.

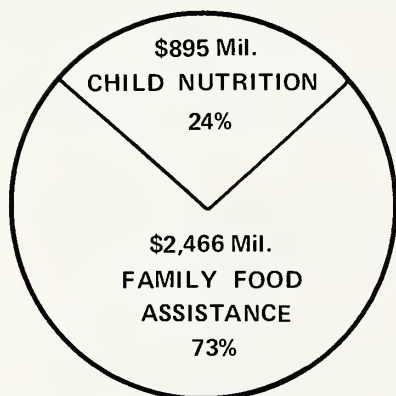
FNS FEDERAL EXPENSE AND PROGRAM RECIPIENTS 1972 VS. 1969



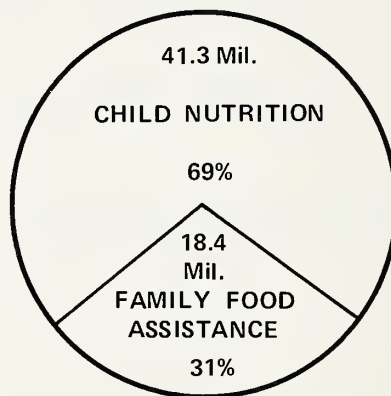
\$1,074 Mil.
FY 1969



46.6 Mil. Recipients
FY 1969



\$3,361 Mil.
FY 1972



59.7 Mil. Recipients
FY 1972

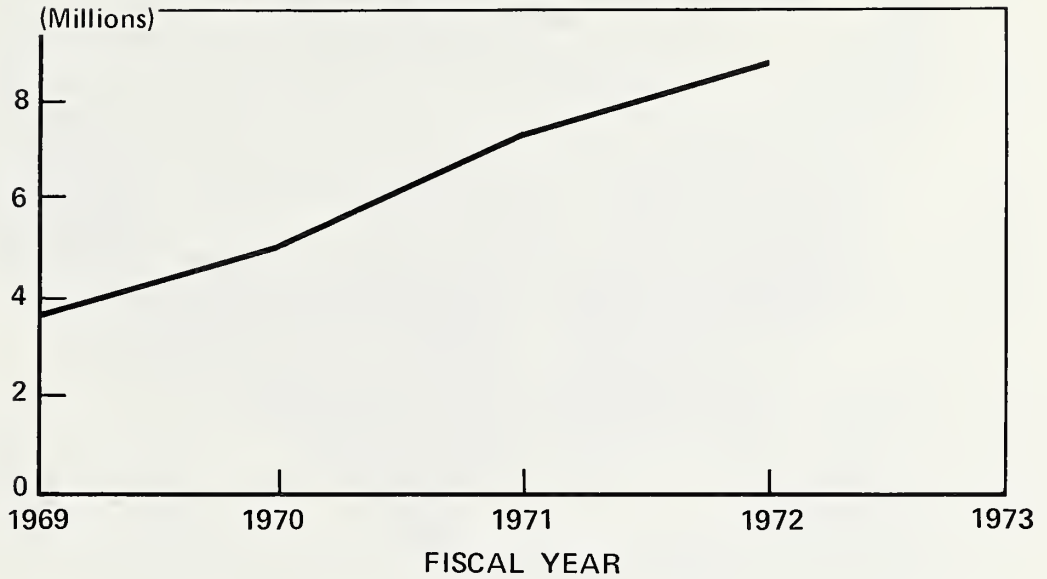
Compared to FY 1969....

EXPENDITURES IN FY 1972 WERE
THREE TIMES LARGER:

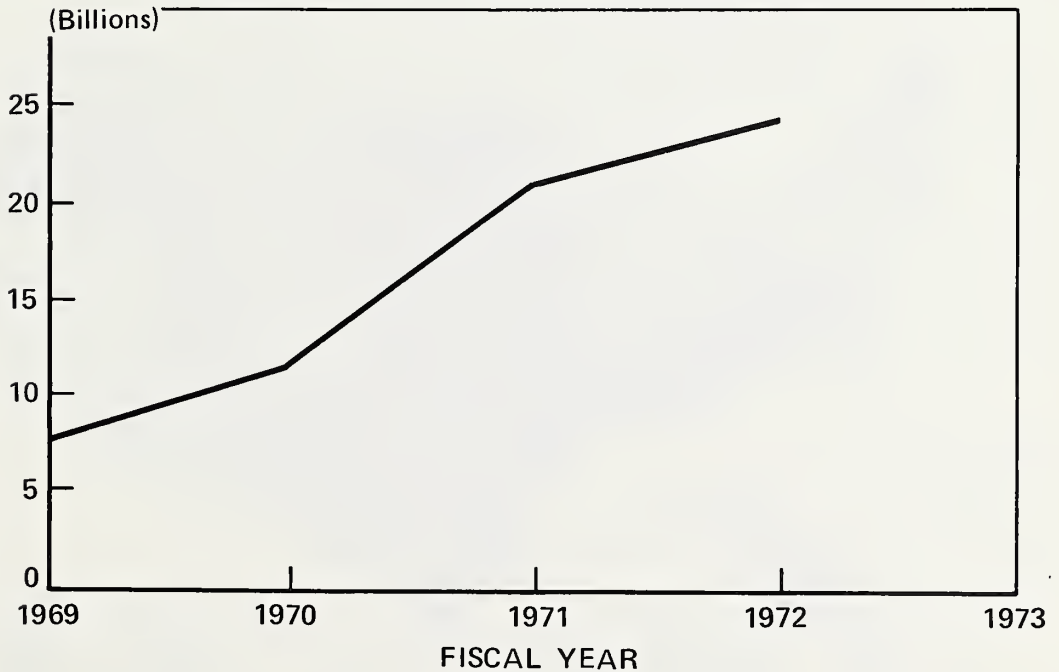
- In Child Nutrition Programs
- In Food Assistance Programs
- In Total Program Expense

- CHILDREN RECIPIENTS in FY 1972 INCREASED 12%
- FAMILY RECIPIENTS in FY 1972 INCREASED 90%
- TOTAL FNS RECIPIENTS in FY 1972 INCREASED 28%

NEEDY CHILDREN REACHED WITH FREE AND REDUCED PRICE MEALS



FAMILIES REACHED WITH FAMILY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS



HIGHLIGHTS . . .

ANNUAL PRELIMINARY STATISTICAL REVIEW

By the end of fiscal year 1972, continued expansion of Federal food assistance enabled thousands more of the Nation's needy, both children and adults, to enjoy the benefits of these programs. These programs are divided into two areas: Family Food Assistance (Food Stamp and Food Distribution) and Child Nutrition (School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Food Service, Nonfood Assistance, and Special Milk). Highlights of fiscal year 1972 include:

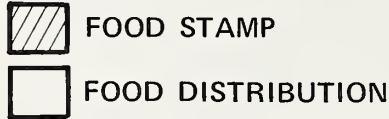
- Program recipients in all Food and Nutrition Service Programs totaled 59.7 million, up over one million from fiscal year 1971. (Overlapping in participation occurs in these Programs.)
- The average government subsidy in food and/or cash per recipient increased by over 23 percent.
- Government expenditures for Food and Nutrition Service Programs reached \$3.4 billion—up nearly 17.4 percent from 1971.
- A Family Food Assistance Program was available to the population in 3,119 of the Nation's 3,129 counties and independent cities. As of June 1972, a Family Food Assistance Program was available to the eligible poor in areas having 99.9 percent of the U. S. population.
- About 8.2 million children were reached with free or reduced price lunches during fiscal year 1972, a gain of over 12 percent from fiscal year 1971.

FAMILY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS . . .

(Excludes Schools, Institutions, and Supplemental Food Program)

FY 1972
 COMPARED
 TO FY 1971

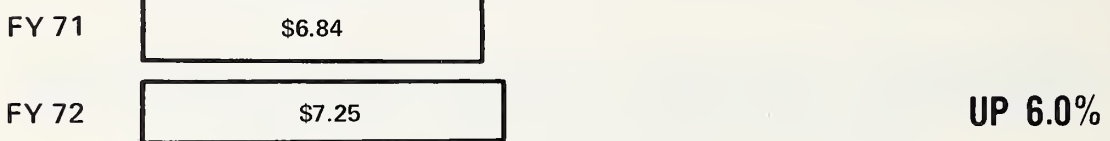
BENEFITS PER PERSON



FOOD STAMP

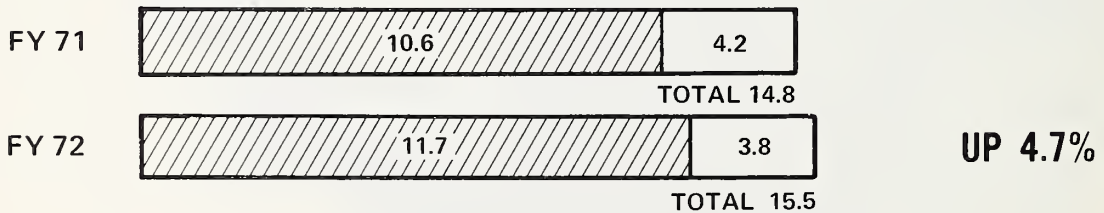


FOOD DISTRIBUTION



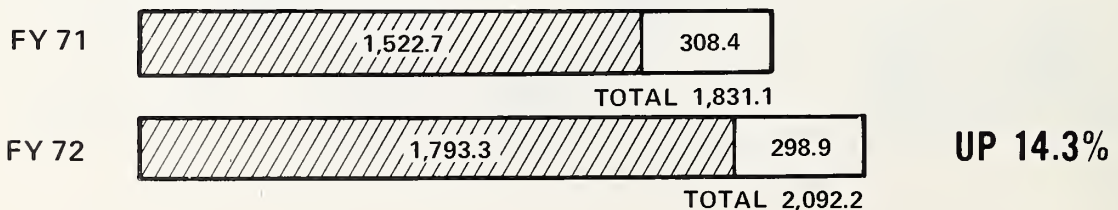
PARTICIPATION

(MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS—PEAK)



EXPENDITURES

(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



HIGHLIGHTS

Significant progress was made during fiscal year 1972 in reaching more of the eligible poor with Family Food Assistance.

There were two major Family Food Assistance Programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service: Food Stamp and Food Distribution. Together, these programs were available where 99.9 percent of the total U. S. population lives. Food stamps were available to 80.2 percent and donated food to 19.7 percent. Furthermore, only 19 counties with a population of less than 200,000 remained uncommitted to a Family Food Assistance Program.

Achievements for the year ending June 30, 1972:

- Some 15.5 million participants were reached with a Family Food Assistance Program—nearly 700,000 more than the previous year.
- Expenditures totaled nearly \$2.1 billion—\$261 million more than was spent in fiscal year 1971.
- Government contribution per person per month remained about the same for the Food Stamp Program, but increased by 6.0 percent for the Food Distribution Program.

In addition to the two major programs, needy persons were helped in the following ways:

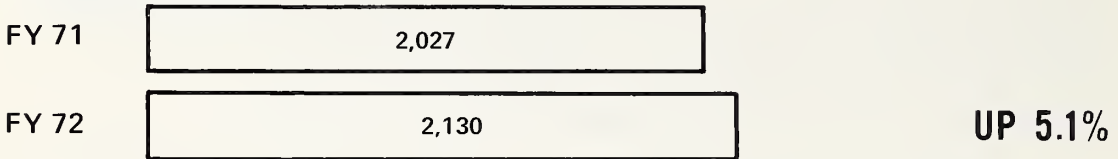
- Institutions
Some 2.7 million persons received over 125.4 million pounds of donated foods at a cost to the Government of \$25.8 million.
- Disaster Relief
Donated foods and bonus food stamps were issued to aid over 200,000 victims of natural disasters, at an overall cost of nearly \$1.8 million.
- Supplemental Food
Over 164,000 persons received more than 64 million pounds of donated foods at a cost of nearly \$12.9 million. These foods are distributed to pregnant women, mothers of infants, and children up to age 6.

Eligibility for the Food Distribution Program is generally geared to each State's welfare standards; while for the Food Stamp Program it is based on national eligibility standards that include net monthly income and liquid and nonliquid assets. Generally, all persons in households receiving public assistance and having food preparation facilities are eligible to participate. Nonpublic assistance households are eligible if their incomes and resources fall below the maximum levels.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM . . .

**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

PROJECT AREAS



PARTICIPATION (PEAK)

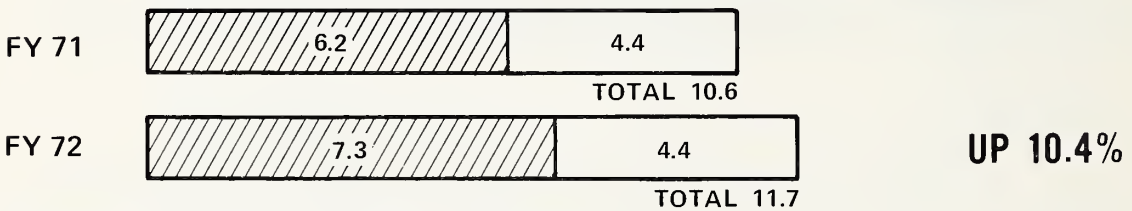
(MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS)



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



NON-PUBLIC ASSISTANCE



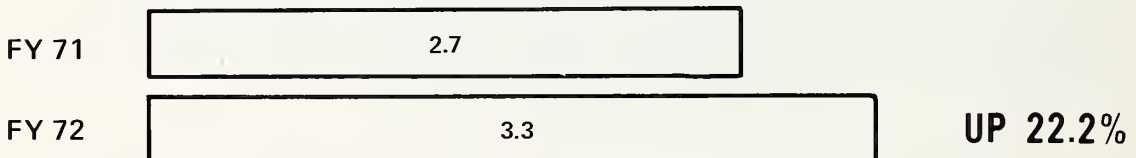
FEDERAL COST OF BONUS STAMP

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

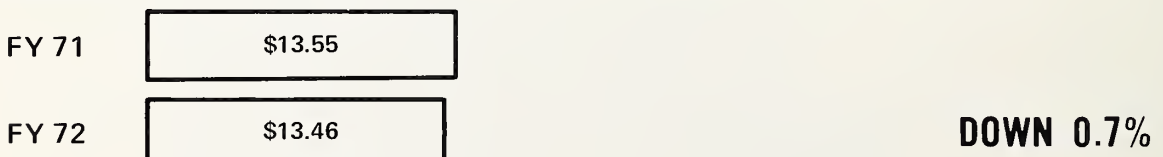


TOTAL FOOD STAMPS ISSUED

(BILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



BENEFITS PER PERSON



HIGHLIGHTS

Needy families receiving bonus food stamps during fiscal year 1972 received additional food purchasing power of almost \$1.8 billion. Added to the \$1.5 billion, paid by the families, this resulted in a total issuance value of \$3.3 billion in food stamp coupons.

Highlights of the year include:

- Food Stamps were available to needy persons living in areas containing 80 percent of the U. S. population—3.8 percent more than a year earlier.
- Participation increased 10.4 percent, from 10.6 million in 1971 to more than 11.7 million in 1972.
- Relief was also available to victims of natural disasters through the Food Stamp Program. Almost 42,000 persons received over \$770,000 in bonus food stamps.
- There was a net gain of 103 project areas for a total of 2,130 projects.
- Over 17,000 additional firms were authorized to accept food coupons bringing the total to nearly 169,000 stores.

Families continued to receive a high level of benefits during fiscal year 1972. Each food stamp recipient was given about \$13.50 in free bonus coupons per month during both 1971 and 1972.

The Food Stamp Act (P. L. 88-525) signed into law on August 31, 1964, was substantially amended by Public Law 91-671 on January 11, 1971. Among the benefits provided by the new law were:

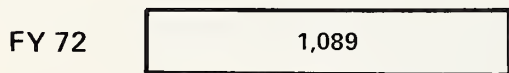
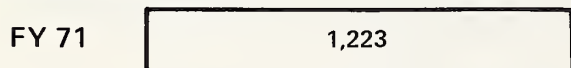
- Uniform national standards of eligibility to replace the previous inequitable State-by-State welfare standards.
- Free food coupons for the lowest income households and payments not in excess of 30 percent of income for all other households.
- A provision to permit certain elderly persons to use food coupons to purchase meals prepared and delivered to them by authorized nonprofit organizations.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM . . .

(Excludes Supplemental Food Program)

**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

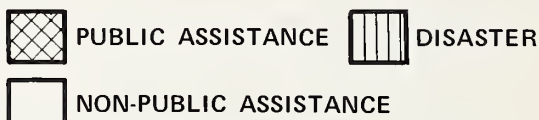
PROJECT AREAS



DOWN 11.0%

PARTICIPATION (PEAK)

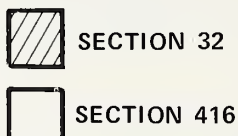
(MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS)



DOWN 9.5%

FEDERAL COST OF DONATED FOOD

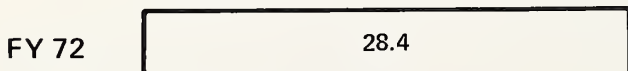
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



DOWN 3.1%

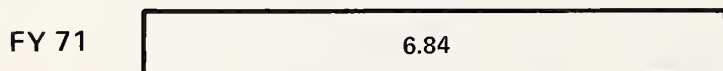
BENEFITS PER PERSON

POUNDS



UP 0.7%

DOLLARS



UP 6.0%

HIGHLIGHTS

During fiscal year 1972, the number of persons in needy families reached with donated foods decreased for the second year, as more areas switched to the Food Stamp Program.

Highlights of the year include:

- Some 1,089 project areas distributed food to 3.6 million needy—a decrease of 134 projects and almost 400,000 persons from a year earlier.
- The overall total of 3.8 million persons receiving donated foods includes over 160,000 persons aided by the Disaster Relief Program, with over 3 million pounds of food at a cost of nearly \$1 million.
- Compared to the previous year, the Federal cost of donated foods to all outlets (schools, institutions, and needy families) totaled \$652.3 million—up four percent from the previous year.

Among the factors instrumental in stimulating interest in donated foods for needy families during fiscal year 1972 were:

- Two special programs—"Drive to Serve" and "Meals on Wheels"—stimulated nutritional improvements among the needy elderly and handicapped.
- Eight States across the country liberalized their income and resource standards, thereby enabling more needy to be eligible for the Program.

By the end of the fiscal year, over 39 pounds of 24 different foods were available at a cost to the Government of \$9.66 per recipient monthly. This food package had a retail value of \$16.29 and included canned meat and poultry, a variety of canned vegetables, fruit and vegetable juices, egg mix, cheese, butter, evaporated milk, and other nutritious foods such as beans, peanut butter, and instant potatoes. The value of the food package increased 17 cents over the previous year; and canned fruit was added.

Additional steps were taken during the fiscal year to meet the specific needs of certain groups. For example, dry infant formula was provided for Navajo children; and kosher foods were provided to schools in New York. Another innovation was the new label designs which include names on items and recipes written in Spanish.

CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS . . .

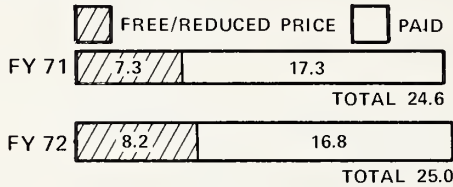
**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

PARTICIPATION

(CHILDREN REACHED—PEAK)

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH

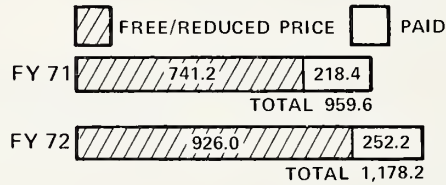
(MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS)



UP 1.6%

SCHOOL BREAKFAST

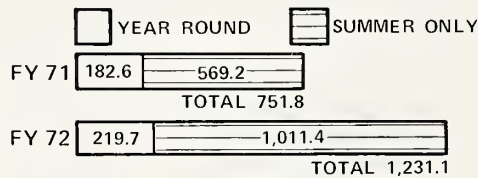
(THOUSANDS OF RECIPIENTS)



UP 22.8%

SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE

(THOUSANDS OF RECIPIENTS)

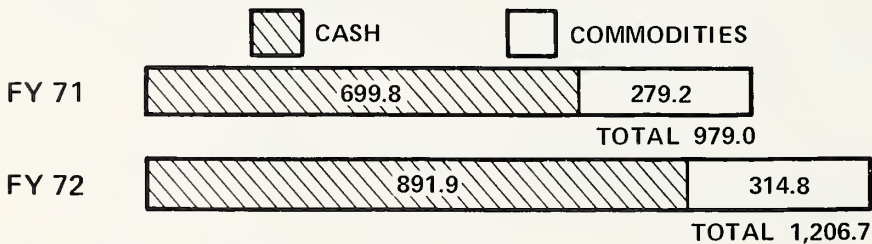


UP 63.8%

FEDERAL COST OF PROGRAMS

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

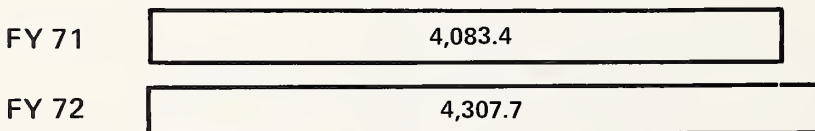
(INCLUDES NONFOOD ASSISTANCE AND SPECIAL MILK PROGRAMS)



UP 23.3%

TOTAL MEALS SERVED

(MILLIONS OF MEALS)



UP 5.5%

FREE/REDUCED PRICED MEALS SERVED

(MILLIONS OF MEALS)



UP 31.4%

HIGHLIGHTS

The National School Lunch Program, largest of the Child Nutrition Programs, was available to more than 86 percent of the children attending elementary and secondary school during fiscal year 1972.

Highlights of the Program include:

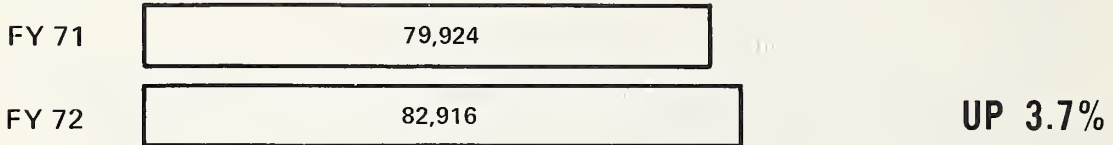
- The number of meals served in 1972 (including school lunches and breakfasts), and meals served under the Special Food Service Program, totaled over 4 billion—an increase of some 5.5 percent over 1971.
- About 92 percent of the meals served were lunches in the National School Lunch Program.
- The number of children reached with free and reduced price lunches climbed to 8.2 million, an increase of more than 12 percent from the previous year.

About four-fifths of all food used in these programs is purchased on the local market. The U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributes the remaining 20 percent of food used by participating schools. In addition, foods acquired by USDA under its surplus-removal and price-support programs are available to eligible nonprofit food service operations under the Child Nutrition Programs. The quantity of these foods that outlets may receive depends on market conditions and whether the foods can be used effectively.

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM . . .

**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

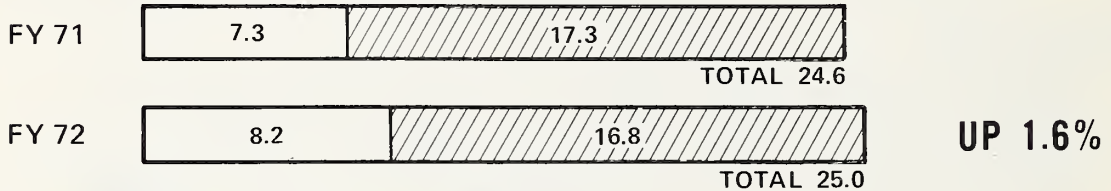
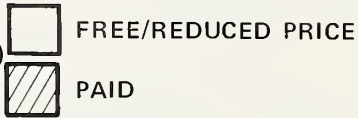
SCHOOLS



PARTICIPATION

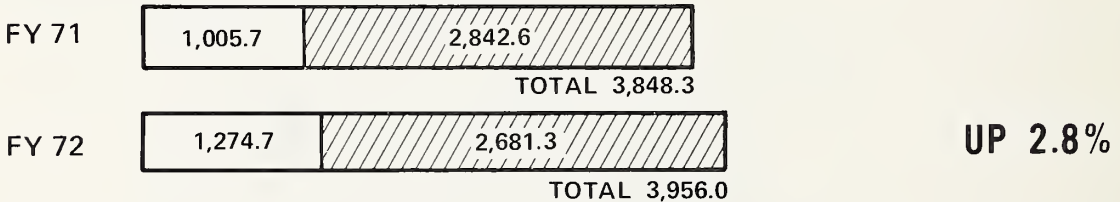
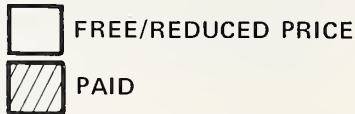
(CHILDREN REACHED—PEAK)

(MILLIONS OF RECIPIENTS)



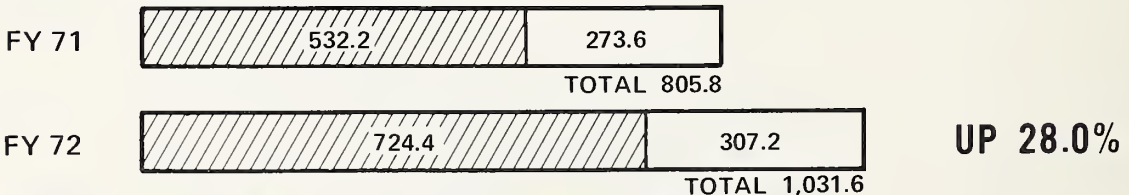
TOTAL LUNCHESES SERVED

(MILLIONS OF LUNCHESES)

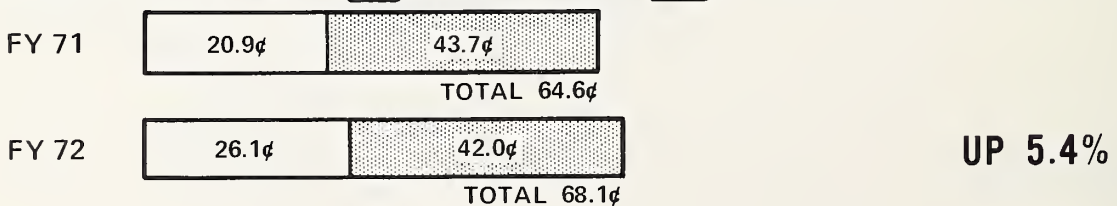
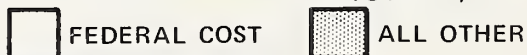


TOTAL FEDERAL COST

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



COST PER LUNCH



HIGHLIGHTS

Participation in the National School Lunch Program reached a peak of 25 million in fiscal year 1972—56 percent of the children enrolled in schools having the Program.

- Over 83,000 schools—nearly 3,000 more than last year—had the program available in 1972.
- The total cost of the National School Lunch Program in 1972 was nearly \$2.7 billion for the almost 4 billion lunches served during the year. The Federal contribution towards this cost was more than \$1 billion or 38.4 percent of the total program cost.
- The Federal contribution per lunch totaled 26.1 cents, of which 18.3 cents was cash and 7.8 cents represented the Federal cost of donated foods including those used in the School Breakfast Program and “commodity only” schools.
- The National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and “commodity only” schools used over \$1.5 billion worth of food or about 38.3 cents per meal. Some 20 percent of the food was provided by the Federal Government and the remaining 80 percent was purchased locally by the schools.
- About 8.2 million needy children were reached with almost 1.3 billion free and reduced price lunches. These lunches accounted for nearly one out of every three lunches served during the year.

Compared to a year earlier:

- The total cost of the Program was up 8.2 percent.
- Federal contribution per lunch was up 24.9 percent.
- The number of free and reduced price lunches served was up 26.8 percent.

Significant expansion was made in fiscal year 1972 in the number of children reached with free or reduced price lunches. At the same time, emphasis was placed on expanding the National School Lunch Program to all schools not participating.

The enactment of Public Law 92-153 brought a major change in the financing of lunches served under the program. For each Type-A lunch, a minimum statewide average cash payment of 6 cents was available, with additional assistance based on a payment of up to 40 cents for each lunch served free or at a reduced price, up to a maximum payment of 60 cents in especially needy schools.

SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM . . .

**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

SCHOOLS

FY 71 6,551

FY 72 7,830

UP 19.5%

PARTICIPATION

(CHILDREN REACHED-PEAK)
(THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN)

FREE/REDUCED PRICE
PAID

FY 71 741.2 218.4
TOTAL 959.6

FY 72 926.1 252.1
TOTAL 1,178.2

UP 22.8%

TOTAL BREAKFASTS SERVED

(MILLIONS OF BREAKFASTS)

FREE/REDUCED PRICE
PAID

FY 71 95.8 29.7
TOTAL 125.5

FY 72 131.1 36.6
TOTAL 167.7

UP 33.6%

TOTAL FEDERAL COST

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

CASH COMMODITIES

FY 71 19.4 3.7
TOTAL 23.1

FY 72 24.6 5.0
TOTAL 29.6

UP 28.1%

FEDERAL COST PER BREAKFAST

FY 71 18.4¢

FY 72 17.6¢

DOWN 4.3%

HIGHLIGHTS

The principal program focus in fiscal year 1972 was on reaching needy children, children having to travel long distances to school each day, and children of working mothers or from low income families for whom there was a special need to improve nutrition and diets.

Public Law 92-32 enacted in June 1971, extended the program through fiscal year 1973, and required the application of the same free and reduced price meal provisions as in the School Lunch Program.

Nearly 1.2 million children in over 7,800 schools benefited from the School Breakfast Program in fiscal year 1972.

Highlights of the Program include:

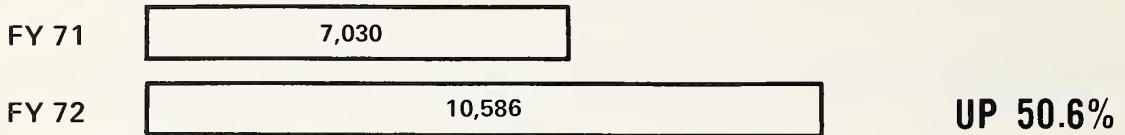
- Almost \$24.6 million in cash was provided by Federal subsidy, for nearly 168 million breakfasts—representing over 17 cents per meal.
- Some 78 percent—almost 131 million—of the total breakfasts were served free or at reduced prices.

The Breakfast Program provides reimbursement of 5 cents for paid, 15 cents for reduced price, and 20 cents for free breakfasts. For an especially needy school reimbursement may be authorized to finance up to 100 percent of the cost of operating the school's Breakfast Program as long as such reimbursement does not exceed 20 cents for a reduced price breakfast, and 25 cents for a free breakfast. The food requirement of the School Breakfast Program includes milk, fruit or juice, bread or cereal, with a protein food such as meat, egg, poultry, fish, cheese, or peanut butter served as often as possible.

SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM . . .

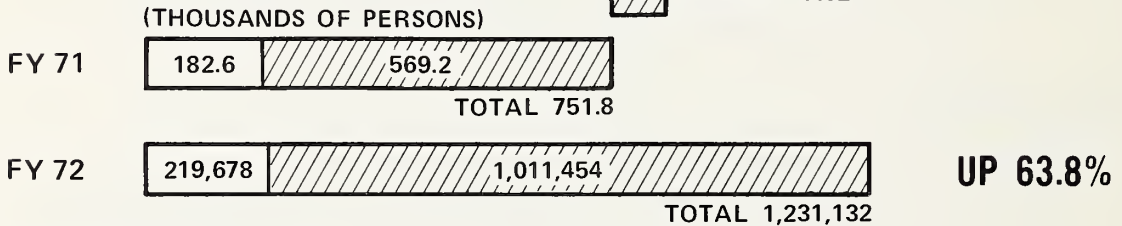
**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

OUTLETS



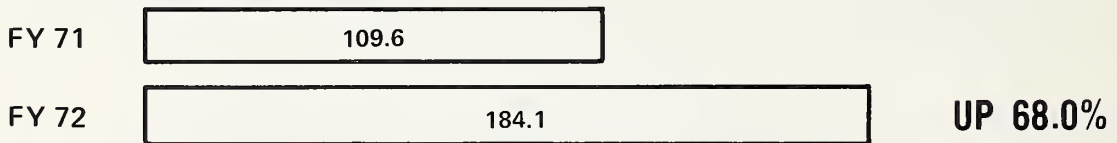
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE

YEAR ROUND
 SUMMER ONLY



TOTAL MEALS SERVED

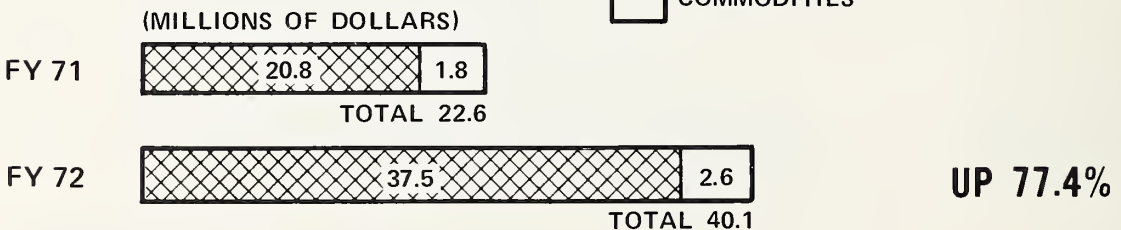
(MILLIONS OF MEALS)



TOTAL FEDERAL COST

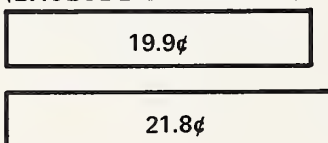
(INCLUDING EQUIPMENT)

CASH
 COMMODITIES



FEDERAL COST PER MEAL

(EXCLUDE EQUIPMENT)



HIGHLIGHTS

The Special Food Service Program for Children offers assistance to States in initiating, maintaining or expanding nonprofit food programs for children in public and nonprofit private institutions.

Public Law 92-32 extended the Program through fiscal year 1973. This law also authorized the use of "in-kind" contributions, as part of the service institutions' matching requirement, to especially needy programs approved for financial assistance of up to 80 percent of their operating costs.

The Special Food Service Program reached over 1.2 million children during fiscal year 1972. Some 1.0 million were in the "summer only" program, while nearly 220,000 were in the year round program.

Some highlights of the Program:

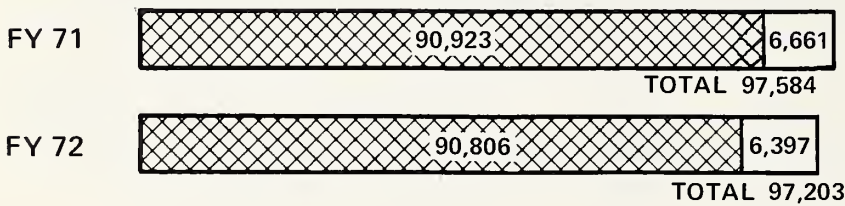
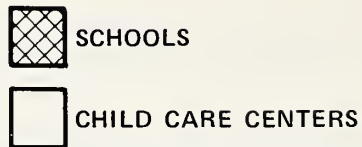
- Nearly 11,000 outlets—6,500 "summer only", 4,000 year round—served about 184 million meals—77.7 "summer only", 106.4 year round. These meals included breakfasts, lunches, meal supplements, and suppers.
- The Federal contribution totaled over \$40.1 million. Some \$37.5 million was cash (of which over \$384,000 was spent for Nonfood Assistance) while almost \$2.6 million represented the Federal cost of donated food. These Federal contributions averaged about 21.8 cents per meal.

In fiscal year 1972, reimbursements of 15 cents for breakfasts, 10 cents for between meal supplements, and 30 cents for lunch or supper were available to participating institutions. Maximum reimbursement rates of 20 cents, 15 cents, and 60 cents were available for such meals served in especially needy service institutions approved for financial assistance of up to 80 percent of the operating costs of their programs.

SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM . . .

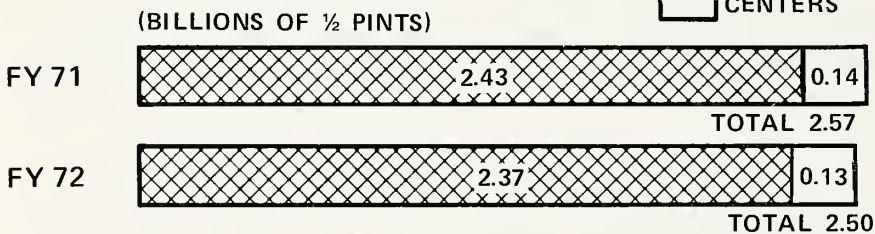
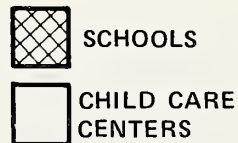
**FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971**

OUTLETS



DOWN 0.4%

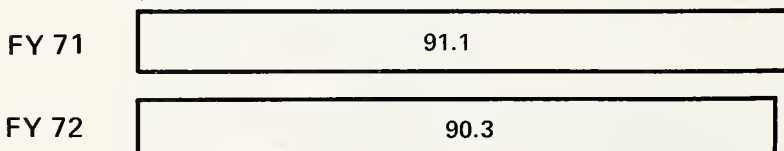
NUMBER OF 1/2 PINTS OF MILK



DOWN 2.7%

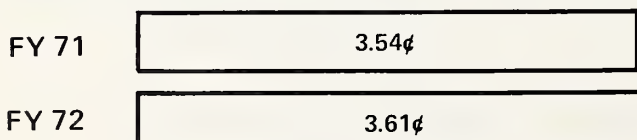
TOTAL FEDERAL COST

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



DOWN 0.9%

FEDERAL COST PER 1/2 PINT OF MILK



UP 2.0%

HIGHLIGHTS

In an effort to encourage children to drink more milk, the Special Milk Program reimburses schools, child care centers, settlement houses, summer camps, etc., for part or all of the cost of the milk served. Thus, the cost to the children is reduced. This program is especially significant where no regular food service exists.

The amount of milk served under the Special Milk Program during fiscal year 1972 totaled 2.5 billion half-pints, representing a slight decrease compared with 1971.

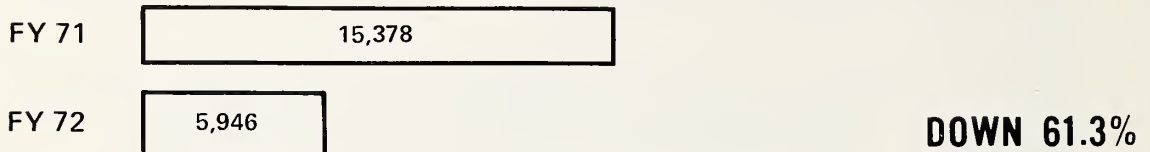
Highlights of the Program include:

- Total number of half-pints served in all Child Feeding Programs—National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Food Service, and Special Milk—totaled 6.8 billion, up over 152 million or 2.3 percent from the previous year.
- The program was available in over 97,000 outlets—nearly 91,000 schools and over 6,000 child care centers.
- Federal cash contributions to the States totaled \$90.3 million—\$87.7 million went to schools while the remaining \$2.6 million went to child care centers. The Federal contribution per half-pint of milk averaged over 3.5 cents.

NONFOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM . . .

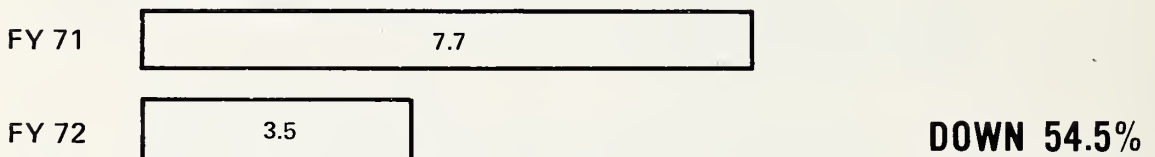
FY 1972
COMPARED
TO FY 1971

SCHOOLS



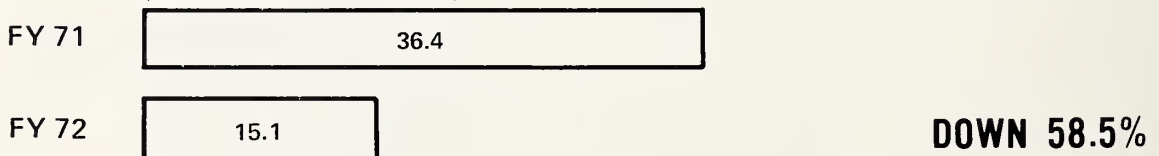
AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE IN ASSISTED SCHOOLS (PEAK)

(THOUSANDS OF RECIPIENTS)

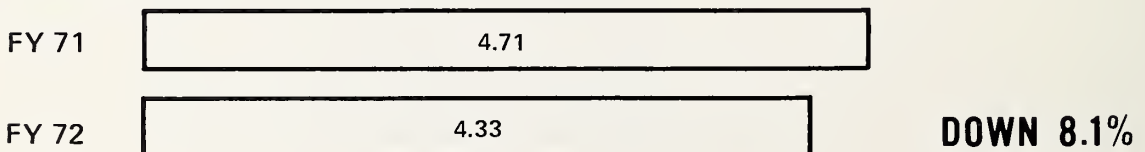


TOTAL FEDERAL COST

(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



FEDERAL COST PER CHILD



HIGHLIGHTS

Nonfood Assistance funds help schools and service institutions in needy areas that have inadequate food service equipment, or none, to buy kitchen and lunchroom equipment.

In order to receive Nonfood Assistance, schools must agree to participate in at least one Child Nutrition Program.

During fiscal year 1972, Nonfood Assistance Program funds went to nearly 6,000 schools—almost 5,000 in existing lunch program schools and 1,000 in new program schools.

Highlights for the year include:

- Average daily attendance in schools assisted peaked at over 3.5 million children—2.8 million in schools with existing programs and .7 million in the newly equipped schools.
- Some \$15.1 million were provided schools (\$14.0 million for schools with an existing program and 1.1 million for schools new to the program).
- During the year, the average expenditure per school was over \$2,500—7.6 percent greater than a year earlier.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

UNITED STATES

SUMMARY OF FOOD AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS
 PRELIMINARY FY 1972

I - TOTAL FEDERAL OUTLAY FOR ALL FNS PROGRAMS

| | CASH | COMMODITIES | TOTAL | PERCENT OF U.S. TOTAL |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|
| Federal Expenditures (Mil.) | \$ 2,709 | \$ 652 | \$ 3,361 | 100.0 % |

II - AVAILABILITY OF CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS

| ITEM | TOTAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS | NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH | | BREAKFAST | | NONFOOD ASSISTANCE | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | Number | Percent of Total | Number | Percent of Total | Number | Percent of Total |
| No. of Schools | 108,318 | 83,263 | 76.9 % | 7,830 | 7.2 % | 5,946 | 5.5 % |
| Enrollment (Thous.) | 51,982 | 44,711 | 86.0 % | 4,265 | 8.2 % | 3,876 | 7.5 % |

III - CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS ^{1/}

| ITEM | TOTAL | NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM | SCHOOL BREAKFAST PROGRAM | NONFOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM |
|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Participants (peak reached)..... | | 25,020 | 1,178 | 3,500* |
| Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunches (peak reached)..... | | 8,203 | 926 | |
| Total Meals Served..... | 4,123,675 | 3,955,952 | 167,723 | |
| Percent Free and Reduced Price..... | 34.1 % | 32.2 % | 78.1 % | |
| Total Meals Served Daily..... | 22,909 | 21,977 | 932 | |
| All Federal Outlay..... | \$ 1,079,294 | \$ 1,031,556 | \$ 29,598 | \$ 15,150 |
| Total Program Cash Outlay..... | \$ 764,106 | \$ 724,390 | \$ 24,566 | \$ 15,150 |
| State Administrative Expense (SAE)... | \$ 2,990 | | | |
| Federal Cost of Commodities..... | \$ 312,198 | \$ 307,166 | \$ 5,032 | |
| Total Value of Food Used..... | \$ 1,546,503 | | | |
| Local Food Purchases..... | \$ 1,234,305 | | | |
| Federal Program Outlay (Excluding SAE). | \$ 1,076,304 | | | |
| Per Child..... | | \$ 41.23 | \$ 25.12 | \$ 4.33 |
| Per Meal (cents)..... | | 26.1 c | 17.6 c | |

^{1/} All numbers rounded to thousands.

* Average Daily Attendance in assisted schools.

IV - SPECIAL MILK PROGRAM

| | TOTAL | SCHOOLS | CHILD CARE INSTITUTIONS |
|---|-----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Number of Outlets..... | 97,203 | 90,806 | 6,397 |
| Number of Half-Pints Served ^{1/} ... | 2,498,215 | 2,372,193 | 126,022 |
| Federal Expenditures ^{1/} | \$ 90,286 | \$ 87,733 | \$ 2,553 |

^{1/} All numbers rounded to thousands.

UNITED STATES

V - SPECIAL FOOD SERVICE PROGRAM

| | <u>SUMMER ONLY</u> | <u>YEAR ROUND</u> | | <u>SUMMER ONLY</u> <u>Thous.</u> | <u>YEAR ROUND</u> <u>Thous.</u> |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Number of Outlets (Peak)... | 6,544 | 4,042 | Federal Contributions.. | \$ 21,808 | \$ 18,254 |
| ADA: (Thousands -Peak) | 1,011 | 220 | Cash..... | \$ 21,680 | \$ 15,818 |
| Total Meals Served | 77,698 | 106,373 | Commodities..... | \$ 128 | \$ 2,436 |
| Percent Free Meals..... | 96.3 % | 84.4 % | Per Meal (cents)..... | 28.1 c | 17.2 c |
| Institutions Receiving Nonfood Assistance Funds: Outlets | | | 453 | ADA | 79,150 |
| | | | | Dollars | \$ 384,523 |

ADA: Average Daily Attendance

VI - FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM ^{1/}

| Outlets | Persons Participating | Pounds | Federal Cost for Commodities |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Schools..... | 27,429 | 1,185,197 | 314,763 |
| Sections 32 and 416..... | | 916,234 | 248,472 |
| Section 6..... | | 258,668 | 63,726 |
| Special Food Service..... | | 10,295 | 2,565 |
| Institutions..... | 2,675 | 125,437 | 25,756 |
| Year Round..... | 1,286 | 113,775 | 22,566 |
| Summer Camps..... | 1,389 | 11,662 | 3,190 |
| Needy Persons..... | 3,941 | 1,237,594 | 311,781 |
| Needy Families..... | 3,616 | 1,170,254 | 297,912 |
| Supplemental Food..... | 164 | 64,291 | 12,874 |
| Diaster Relief..... | 161 | 3,049 | 995 |
| | 34,045 | 2,548,228 | 652,300 |

Cash Assistance to States for Needy Family Program.....\$ 18,171

Total Program Cost (Cash and Commodities).....\$ 670,471

^{1/} All figures rounded to thousands.

VII - FOOD STAMP PROGRAM ^{1/}

| | PROJECTS | PERSONS PARTICIPATING | COUPONS ISSUED | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | TOTAL | BONUS | |
| | | | | Total | Monthly Avg. Per Person |
| State Total | 2,130 | 11,702 | 3,306,323 | 1,793,287 | \$13.46 |

^{1/} Does not include: Food Certificate Program which provided \$1,056,145 in Food Certificates for 11,254 participants in 5 project areas during FY 1972, and Food Stamp Disaster Relief Program which provided \$771,293 in Bonus Stamps for 41,721 persons in 7 project areas during FY 1972.

